

The Salt Lake Tribune

Issued every morning by
Salt Lake Tribune Publishing Company.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily and Sunday, one month.....\$ 1.00
Daily and Sunday, three months.....3.00
Daily and Sunday, one year.....12.00
Sunday Tribune, one year.....1.00
Semi-Weekly Tribune, one year.....1.50

Where The Tribune Is on Sale.

Bingham—E. H. Lovey.
Burlington—Knightsville, Mammoth, Robinson and Silver.
Park City—E. H. Hurlbut.
Ogden—364 Twenty-fourth street.
Provo—Utah News Co.
Murray, Utah—Jas. K. Roydon.
South Salt Lake—
New York City—Waldorf-Astoria, Hotel, 1515 Broadway and 8th street.
Chicago—Chicago Newspaper Agency, 170 Madison st., Empire News Stand, Auditorium, Palmer House, Columbia News Agency, National News Agency, New Willard News Stand.
Omaha—Barkley Bros., Union Depot.
Gates News Co., 1001 Farnam street.
Kansas City—World Yoma News Co.
Portland—Boylan News Co., Rose City.
New York City—E. J. Reddick, Hotel Haywood, W. Wellock.
Los Angeles—Amos News Co.
San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis News Stand, N. Wheeler, United News Agents.
Oakland—Amos News Co., Athens News Co.
Seattle—A. Iselin, Amos News Co.
Acme News Co., Jas. H. Heffernan.
Spokane—Wide World News Co.
Tacoma—Lego News Co.
Denver—Brown Palace Hotel, H. P. Hansen, Kendrick Book and Stationery Co., S. Widen, Western News Agency, Bole, Bole Book and Music Co., Wade Gray, 917 Main; Edmund Salmon, Danha Hotel, Oxygene Hotel.
Pocatello—Book Store Pharmacy.
Butte—Keefe Bros., P. O. News Stand, Jno. G. Evans.

S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Sole Eastern Advertising Agent, Eastern office Tribune building, New York; Western office, Tribune building, Chicago.

Business communications should be addressed: "The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."
Matters for publication to "Editor The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Telephones.
Bell—Private Branch Exchange, connecting all departments, call Main 3200.
Independent—Intercommunicating system connecting all departments, call 350.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City as second-class matter.

STANDARD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Saturday, December 24, 1910.

Tonight.

Hang 'em up.

Well, do it early today.

Either wear asbestos whiskers, or keep the fire extinguisher handy.

Tell you, boys; if you don't think that one is big enough, hang up two.

In a sense, Doctor Cook has "come back;" and also the row may begin all over again.

Haven't heard of anyone being so recklessly extravagant as to announce a Christmas dinner of bacon and eggs.

Even if clubs and things hold smokers occasionally, that is no reason why the smokestacks should be at it all the time.

A volcano in Japan is said to have resumed activity; but we fail to see how, by any twist, that can be turned into another war scare.

Even if you have done your shopping, this is the one remaining day on which to buy the few things you've forgotten heretofore.

Some men there are who would have the Carnegie peace fund expended in fitting out an expedition to go about the world hunting for trouble.

Sensational evidence is accumulating to the effect that if you want to destroy him, it will be better to have your enemy write letters than a book.

Doctor Cook's "explanation" having assumed the form of a magazine publication, it may be regarded by some as also taking the form of another gold brick.

Aviator Latham has been hunting ducks in an aeroplane at Los Angeles; but he no doubt found them to be harder to bag than are the "lame ducks" at Washington.

Speaking of Mr. Rockefeller, possibly the street urchin would put it something like this: "Oily to bed, and oily to rise, made him unhealthy, but wealthy and wise."

"Perched securely on the Supreme bench, Justice Hughes got not a whiff of the landslide in his whiskers," avers the Chicago Daily News. Heckuva place to have a landslide, though.

Several British spies have just been severely punished by the German government. What a boon that would prove to be to our own war-scare artists if the spies had happened to have been Americans!

Liverpool to New York and return in twelve days is the record of the great ship *Mauretania*; which would seem to be plenty good enough until they succeed in getting the airship into a condition of equal safety.

Although they are receiving no pay from their bankrupt master, King Manuel's servants are said to be staying by him loyally. This must refer to all but the cook, or there is more in a royal title than we all ever dreamed.

Philadelphia police believe that the recent disastrous and fatal fire was started by a firebug, and they are out to punish him. While it will be necessary, of course, for them to first catch their bug, let us hope that they

shall not be long about it, and that what they thereafter do to him will be sufficient for all ordinary purposes.

THE POLYGAMOUS REVIVAL

When Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, of McClure's Magazine, was in this city during the autumn of the present year, he made independent investigations as to conditions that prevail. He was especially anxious to get, and diligently sought, interviews with Mormon church officials, in order to get at the true basis of their attitude and gather a thorough comprehension of what that attitude is. He actually obtained many such interviews. He was here some six weeks, and in the course of that sojourn he made a trip into southern Utah to look into rural conditions.

He was in every respect an independent investigator. He took no one's conclusions, but sought earnestly for facts. After he had thoroughly gleaned, he went home, looked over his material, formed his own conclusions, and put them into form. The result will be found in a series of articles.

The first of these articles appeared in McClure's Magazine for January. The Tribune yesterday morning printed a considerable portion of this section, enough to show the conclusions at which Mr. Hendrick had arrived, and to illustrate, by quotations from Mormon writers and publishers, the reason why it is so hard to eradicate polygamy from that sect. In fact, he evidently considers that under the present control Mormonism and polygamy are inseparable, and certainly so as long as the divinity of polygamy is upheld and belief in it as a Divine revelation is adhered to and promulgated, it is illogical to separate the two.

Mr. Hendrick has concluded, it appears, that the putting forth of the manifesto was for the purpose of obtaining Statehood, and that the general outcome is that it had all the effect of a trick. His presentation is a strong one; and it is made with vigor, skill, and crushing force.

The showing, as made by Mr. Hendrick, could well be emphasized by citing the action of the Mormon authorities in moving for the restoration of the excommunicated property. In so moving they made a showing of their own before Congress, which was *ex parte* and unopposed. That showing was to the effect that polygamy and polygamous living had been given up; that there was nothing continued in the doctrine or practices of the church that was in any way opposed to the law or inimical to the moral sentiment of the country.

On this showing Congress restored the excommunicated property, expressly stating the effect of the showing made. But this showing, as the pretended abandonment of polygamy, which was clearly the intent and understanding with respect to the Manifesto, was also a sham and fraud.

Mr. Hendrick makes his presentation in a way that must be effective to all impartial and candid minds. His position is absolutely sound; his work of investigation was careful and searching, and there can be no doubt whatever as to the value of the results which he reached, nor can there be the least question of his good faith, integrity, and truth.

THEIR ATTITUDE SHOULD AMEND.

In an editorial in which it speaks of the prospective enlargement of our growth in this section on account of the coming opening of the Panama canal, the *Deseret News* says:

"The West will benefit by this new arrangement, and Utah will have its share, provided the people are wise and do not forfeit their birthright by quarrels, by criminalization and recrimination, and by a senseless agitation that makes us a hiss and a by-word in the world. Utah will have its share, provided the people come together and pull together in the spirit of loyalty. The sooner the leading men of all parties realize this, the better for all concerned."

Which would be good advice, provided it came from a source where practice accompanied the preaching. During all the history of Utah the leaders of the church for whom and for which the News is chief publicist, have seen fit to "forfeit their birthright" by arraying themselves in desperate determination against the Nation and its laws. On account of this persistent attitude of lawlessness Utah has been stunted in growth, and her people have suffered as perhaps the citizens of no other section of this great land have suffered. It is natural that under such a condition there could be little progress, no matter how great the opportunity elsewhere. Now, as always, the cry for peace uttered by the News is a one-sided appeal. The demand is that the lawbreakers be permitted to continue their lawbreaking in peace, without regard for the rights of the lawabiding citizenship. There never has been exhibited a willingness to meet the Gentile element on middle ground, where peace with honor could be achieved, except during one short period—that being around the year 1890. And even after the composition was then effected, and there was joy in every Utah heart at the prospect of a permanent peace, there came a gradual return by the church chiefs to the old conditions on their part which had been the cause of the controversy that had racked this commonwealth for almost a half century. By compacts and agreements which have later been turfed by their successors into mere tricks of deception, the Mormon leaders procured Statehood for Utah. Entrenched behind that defense, the present hierarchs have opened anew the old battle; and now demand that they be unmolested in the sins and offenses which provoke the fight, and that those who abhor them shall thrust aside their integrity and throw away their honor, and humbly bow under the disgrace with the approving "All is well in Zion."

If the News wants peace, let it advocate return to the conditions, once enjoyed for a brief time, that go to make for peace. It is impossible to

"pull together in a spirit of loyalty," with one section of our citizenship loyal in mind and heart, and another segment disloyal to the core.

CLEARANCE OF HERMANN.

The dismissal of the suit against the Hon. Binger Hermann, former Representative in Congress, and once Commissioner of the General Land Office, marks the termination of a legal prosecution which leaves a bad taste in the mouth of everyone conversant with the facts. The land prosecutions in Oregon were begun evidently to "get" the late Senator Mitchell of that State, who refused to bow down at the Roosevelt altar. Mitchell claimed the right of individual opinion, which President Roosevelt held to be a heinous offense; and in his case, as in Senator Burton's of Kansas, diligent search was made to find some technicality in the law or flaw in the record of the man, (and also of his friends, including Hermann.) So that the vengeance of the Chief Executive could be held to be criminal. Senator Burton made a convincing plea in his own defense. Senator Mitchell did the same, but sank into his grave under the load of obloquy heaped upon him.

And now Mr. Hermann, after the lapse of five years of worry, distress, and implacable hate, is left free with insulting expressions of sympathy as though it were an act of grace. The truth is, that there was no case against Mr. Hermann, exactly as there was no just case against Senator Mitchell. The spy system which President Roosevelt used to effect in order to give him a hold over public men which he was able to utilize to his own advantage, was used by him to "break" those that he did not like. The result was an undeserved obloquy in very many cases.

But now as to Hermann, there is a legal confession that there is no case against him. The expressions of sympathy come very poorly to the lips of a prosecutor who has worried and nagged at Hermann for five years. The least that Mr. Heney could have done in this case, it seems to us, would have been to refrain from any sniveling expressions in regard to its dismissal, expressions which are directly at variance with the course he pursued toward Mr. Hermann from the start.

NEWSPAPER ETHICS.

The *Smoot* paper has been within a few days a suppliant for newspaper courtesy, where newspaper courtesy had no place. And yet, it has never exhibited any newspaper courtesy toward those whom it chose to regard as its opponents. It has been an enemy of the most virulent sort, without the least regard for ethics, comity, or scruple.

It is usual when any changes occur in a newspaper establishment for the contemporaries of that paper to wait until the paper concerned has made the announcement for itself; but no such rule goes with the *Smoot* paper. It had two or three days ago a notice of change in the general management of the Tribune, expressing it without animosity or ill-feeling. But that was not enough, it seems; it must pursue its discourtesy even further; and so, yesterday morning it had a virulent first-page bloody head article of vindictive misrepresentation on the same subject.

We do not know what the *Smoot* paper expects to gain by this manifestation of abusive malignity; but it is certain that by pursuing the course it does it lowers itself in the estimation of all newspaper men beneath ordinary contempt.

PUTTING ON THE CLAMPS.

On another page of this issue is printed a story of the town of Draper, in this county. It is interesting and quite enlightening, in that it exposes some of the methods employed by "the authorities" in removing from office good men who are distasteful to them, even though these men be held in high regard and sincere affection by the people over whom they preside. Also, in attempting to censor the reading of the people, to the exclusion of The Tribune.

We hope that the story will be read—it is one that carries conviction to the reader. It is unnecessary to repeat it here; but we desire to call particular attention to the one chief idea which it brings out in plainness. And in order to clarify the situation beyond possibility of error, we will first introduce a statement made by President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon church, at Washington, while he was testifying in the *Smoot* case. It is on page 98 of volume I of the official record, as follows:

"I should like to say to the honorable gentlemen that the members of the Mormon church are among the freest and most independent of all the Christian denominations. They are not all united on every principle. Every man is entitled to his own opinion and his own views, and his own conceptions of right and wrong so long as they do not come in conflict with the standard principles of the church."

This is the claim that is constantly made by every speaker and publicist for the church. The *Deseret News* is particularly insistent upon this point, especially as it concerns politics. But in this matter, as in most others that vitally affect the tyrannical, or the personal comfort, or the polygamous bliss of the leading men, the preaching is altogether different from the practice.

But read the above official assertion of Joseph F. Smith, in connection with the Draper story, and then make judgment as between pretense and practice.

Or perhaps you may conclude that, after all, for a man to exercise his freedom and exhibit his independence is "in conflict with the standard principles of the church," as the careful qualification of Joseph F. puts it.

McClure's Magazine declares that the Mormon hierarchs are lawbreakers, and that the practice of polygamous marriage has been resumed. It didn't

say so, either, until it had found out the facts by actual investigation right here on the ground.

REAPPORTIONMENT CERTAIN.

The law providing for the taking of the thirteenth census of the United States required that the population returns should be complete and made public by December 10th of the present year; and in this respect the law was strictly complied with. The purpose of that requirement evidently was that the present session of Congress should have the opportunity to make the new apportionment of Representatives among the States. There is really no doubt but that this will be done; because if this reapportionment were put over until the next Congress, it would be sure to result in a wrangle between the House and the Senate in making it. As it is now, the Senate and House are in accord politically; the population figures are all available; there is ample time to make the apportionment; and every incentive urges to the making of it. Hence, as we said, we have full faith that the apportionment will be made at the present session.

There appears to be a disposition to so frame the new apportionment that no State will lose representation. This will necessitate a House of 440 members, in place of the 400, a number to which it had been supposed the House would limit its membership. The House now comprises 398 members. But States very reluctantly, and only after a desperate struggle, consent to a reduction of membership in the House; and as the forecast seems to concede that this remonstrance of the States will be listened to, the understanding now is that the membership will be made as stated. This, on a basis of 91,600,000, excluding the District of Columbia, is about right, will make the unit of representation approximately 208,000 inhabitants. It is now 134,182. An increase to 208,000 will be the smallest increase in representative ratio that has been made since 1870, and it would increase the membership of the House by 42. This additional membership would be distributed chiefly on the Atlantic Coast and in the mountains and Pacific Coast. Washington would gain largely, California also, and Utah would gain one member. With a population of 373,351, we would have the full ratio of 208,000, and the large remainder of 165,351, which ought in all conscience to give us an additional Congressman, and doubtless will.

We think that any doubt as to the certainty of the present session of Congress making the reapportionment can safely be dismissed; because it was evidently the intent of the law providing for the census that this reapportionment should be made during the present winter, on the basis of the new census figures. And there is, as suggested, the additional incentive that the present Congress is strictly Republican in both Houses, and is not likely to encounter any political snags, which would be abundant if the work were left for the next Congress to do.

JUVENILE COURT FIGURES.

There are some figures of interest from the juvenile courts, that the public will be glad to have, as to comparative delinquencies among communities in Utah dissimilarly made up and yet having opportunities substantially the same, and available to the advantages in training, contact with elevating influences, and moral instruction. The results of the showing, incomplete as it necessarily is, should be instructive to those who scornfully assume credit and standing which do not belong to them, and who habitually occupy the "I am holier than thou" attitude toward their fellow men.

We print a table this morning showing the facts and figures. From these it appears that Salt Lake county, with the best juvenile court in the State, furnished but 28 per cent of the total cases handled in the State, while it has 35 per cent of the State's population. This, considering the further fact that this county contains the great metropolis of the State, in which delinquency is supposed especially to thrive, is a splendid showing.

Utah county contributed 21 per cent, with but 10 per cent of the State's population. Weber county, with less than 10 per cent of the State's population, contributed less than 10 per cent of the juvenile cases, or just about an average proportion.

The contrast between non-Mormon Salt Lake and Mormon-controlled and inhabited Utah county, is very marked in favor of this county.

Segregating the cases of drunkenness among juveniles, Salt Lake county furnished in the years 1909-1910, fifty-nine cases to Utah county's sixty-one. But in 1910 this county made a much finer showing than the year before, contributing but nineteen cases to Utah county's twenty-nine; and in this year Utah county was officially a prohibition county!

In smoking, Salt Lake county had 74 cases in 1910, compared with Utah county's 83; and for the two years Salt Lake county had 116 cases of juvenile smoking to Utah county's 104.

The table referred to and published in this issue is well worth analysis and preservation, both for what it shows and for what it proves.

Dyspepsia is America's curse. Burdock Blood Bitters conquers dyspepsia every time. It drives out impurities, tones the stomach, restores perfect digestion, normal weight and good health.

Itching, bleeding, prouding or blind piles yield to Doan's Ointment. Chronic cases soon relieved, finally cured. Druggists all sell it.

Doan's Regulator cures constipation without griping, nausea, nor any weakening effect. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents per box.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED DECEMBER 24.

Christmas Eve—Battle of Trenton.
Tonight is Christmas Eve, the beginning of the greatest festival of all church festivals. In all parts of the world preparations will be concluded tonight for the fitting celebration of the birth of our Savior tomorrow. The eve or vigils of the different ecclesiastical festivals of the Christian year are, according to the strict letter of canonical rule, times of fasting and penance, but as in the case of All Saints' Eve and of Christmas Eve, custom has ignored and unconsciously transformed them into seasons of mirth and jollity.

Perhaps nothing better can describe this than Sir Walter Scott does in "Marmion":
"On Christmas Eve the bells were rung;
On Christmas Eve the mass was sung;
That only night in all the year,
Saw the steeple light the chalice rear.
The hall was dressed with holly green,
Forth to the wood did merry men go,
To gather in the mistletoe."

Tonight in all parts of the world where Christmas is celebrated, and there are very few countries in which it is not, the Christmas tree will be set up in the home, the stockings will be hung by the fireplace, and the Christmas carols will be sung on the streets. The time and manner of the introduction of the Christmas tree into any land is extremely indefinite, legends exist in many countries, which, though of no historical value, suggest at least the age of the custom. In a French romance as far back as the thirteenth century, the hero finds a gigantic tree whose branches are covered with burning candles, and on the top the vision of a child with a halo around his curly head. It was explained that the tree represents mankind, the child the savior, and the candles good and bad human beings. By an old German legend, St. Winifred is made the discover of the tree. In the middle of a crowd of youths, according to this story, he attempted to hew down an oak which had been the object of their druidic worship, when a whirlwind passed over the forest, rending the giant tree from the ground, but leaving behind the ruin a young fir tree.

St. Winifred then said to the people: "This little tree, a young child of the forest, shall be your holy tree tonight; it is the wood of peace, for your houses are built of fir, it is a sign of endless life, for its leaves are always green. Let this be called the tree of the Christ child, gathered about it, not in the wild wood, but in your homes, there it will shelter no deeds of blood, but loving gifts and rites of kindness. Still another tale heaves upon Martin Luther the honor of originating the practice, he having used, on a Christmas night, a fir tree lighted with candles, to illustrate to his children the beauty of the stars shining from a clear sky."

Real seekers after the history of the Christmas tree have concluded, however, that it may be a revival of the fir trees of the Roman Saturnalia, and still others think it may be derived from the ancient Egyptian practice of decking houses at the time for the winter solstice, with branches of the date palm, which was the symbol of life triumphant over death. These vague traditions, no doubt, led to the permanent establishment of the Christmas tree.

As a regular institution, it can be traced back to the sixteenth century. An authentic manuscript speaks of its appearance in Strasburg, though it is not generally adopted throughout Germany till the nineteenth century. It was the marriage of Queen Victoria to a German prince that led to the adoption of the custom in England, and it was brought to this country by the German immigrants.

It was on Christmas eve, 1776, when one of the most picturesque events of the revolutionary war took place—Washington's crossing of the Delaware near Trenton. At the twilight hour, as the earliest stars began to twinkle on the cold Christmas night, the little army of 1,100 men began their struggle with the ice floes and the rapid current. It required many hours. By midnight the sky was overcast and snow was falling, but at 4 o'clock in the morning the entire army was safely landed on the Jersey shore. They marched the nine miles to the city. The enemy was wholly unprepared. The battle was sharp and decisive and was all over in three-quarters of an hour. The American victory was complete. Washington always afterwards affirmed that it was the happiest Christmas of his life.

TODAY IN HISTORY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24.

1849—A terrific wind storm swept over Salt Lake valley from the south. Before the end of the year the Mormons who had settled on the Little Cottonwood creek, south of Salt Lake City, were organized into a ward named Little Cottonwood.

1854—William Draper died at Draperville, Salt Lake county.

1865—John Singleton of American Fork, Utah county, froze to death near Provo. The winter of 1865-66 was very cold and severe in Utah.

1867—Millersburg and other small towns in southern Utah on the Rio Virgen were almost completely destroyed by a flood.

1870—A J. of the "Footlights," a programme of the entertainments at the theater in Salt Lake City, was issued.

1886—After three days' trial the jury in the Third District court brought in a verdict of guilty against Algham Y. Hampson for conspiracy.

1887—In the Third District court, Salt Lake City, Walter C. Brown of the Sixteenth ward, Salt Lake City, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, pleaded guilty, promised to obey the law and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20.

1888—William Strong, a member of the Mormon battalion, died in Salt Lake City. In the First District court at Ogden, Judge Henderson sentenced John Ash of Logan to six months' imprisonment, and Joseph B. Wheeler of Ogden to four months; Nels P. Rasmussen of Brigham City to six months and \$100 fine; Alonso Norton of Holyoke to two months and \$50 fine; Peter Svendsen of Hyde Park to four months and \$100 fine; Stephen N. of Huntsville to three months; Archibald McKinnon of Randolph to three months; William H. Lee of Woodruff to four months and \$150 fine; Robert Crawshaw of Wellsville to three months; and Elijah A. Bos of Brigham City to six months and \$200 fine.

1889—In the First District court at Ogden, Jens P. Jensen of Logan was sentenced by Judge Henderson to eighteen months' imprisonment for adultery, and Anton A. Janson of Brigham City to three months' imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation.

1898—The new B. Y. College building at Logan, Cache county, was dedicated.

1901—Meeting to consider Utah lake reservoir proposition held at Provo.

1902—Cases against Clyde Felt for murder and Joseph R. Morris for alleged bribery in county furniture contract dismissed.

1903—Judge Merritt hurt seriously by street car. Diamond Masonic charm given to J. H. Young.
1906—Conductor Jacob A. Moss of the Rio Grande viciously assaulted at Thistle Junction. Body of Charles Seinoth discovered on Capitol hill. D. C. Kirkpatrick pressed \$5 each to employees on Brigham street car line. Ogden cooks and waiters elect officers.



The last day!
The climax!

Like a mighty
army in phalanx
array tramping
into action, the
shoppers will
sweep down upon
this Xmas store.

What a day it
means!

It will make history in
retail selling, notwith-
standing past business and
weather conditions. Keith-
O'Brien is prepared.

Extra sales people on every
hand--merchandise arrang-
ed for quick selling.

WE OFFER YOU
SERVICE irrespective of
the rush.

You will marvel at the
quickness and the excel-
lence of the service.

You will wonder how we accom-
plish it.

For SERVICE must prevail--
efficiency of service is important,
even more important than on or-
dinary days.

Deliveries will be made on time, too. Do
you realize what that means at the striking
of the twelfth hour?

Your heart has been set on the gift things.
They mean so much to you, so much to the
recipient. Regardless of price, they must
be of quality—there is quality! The stamp
of character is on every gift article.

REMEMBER—You can shop here on as
moderate a scale as your purse suggests.

Come in the forenoon.
And take lunch with us—or dinner in the
evening.